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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/588,456

08/04/2006

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070639-0149

5744

22428 7590 06/19/2009
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EXAMINER

MAPA, MICHAEL Y

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2617

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

06/19/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/588,456	EBATA, KOICHI	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Michael Mapa	2617	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 March 2009.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The applicant has amended the following:

Claims: 1-4, 7-10 and 13-24 have been amended.

Claims: 5-6, 11-12 and 25-26 have not been amended.

With regards to the 101 rejections on claims 15-20 from the previous office action, the applicant has amended the claims to overcome the 101 rejections. Therefore the examiner withdraws the 101 rejections from the previous office action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed 03/23/09 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant argues features wherein a monitor apparatus of a wireless network comprising a means connected to an access point of the wireless network is configured to receive packet transfer information retained in said access point and extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information and an estimating and determining means to estimate and determine that a terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information and has a connection with the access point

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retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation, read upon Siddiqi as follows:

Siddiqi discloses a wireless authoritative access point (AAP) having subordinate access points, wherein the AAP receives a subnet mapping table (packet transfer information) from a second AAP and storing the subnet mapping table in the AAP, therefore means connected to an access point configured to receive packet transfer information retained in said access point. Siddiqi continues to disclose the AAP comparing the received mapping table with the stored mapping table to determine if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table. The AAP will add that access point (AP) entry to its table after confirming that the AP identified in that entry is still alive by sending an ALIVE packet and not adding the entry if the AAP determines that the AP identified is not reachable, therefore extracting the address of the AP (wireless interface, terminal) from the received subnet mapping table and determining and estimating if the AP (wireless interface, terminal) is a subordinate or has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information.

With regards to the applicants arguments that Siddiqi fails to disclose “receiving packet transfer information retained in said access point and extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information”. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Siddiqi discloses the AAP obtaining and storing subnet mapping table of other AAPs, therefore receiving transfer information retained in said access point (**Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-7**

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& Column 7, Lines 55-61 of Siddiqi). Siddiqi also discloses the access points (AAP, AP) to be wireless **(Column 6, Lines 21-25 of Siddiqi)**; therefore the transfer destination is a wireless interface. Siddiqi continues to disclose comparing the received subnet mapping and confirming if an AP is alive and reachable before adding the entry **(Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 of Siddiqi)**, therefore extracting the address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface. The examiner maintains that it is well within the scope of one of ordinary skill in the art to recognize that the IP address of the AP would need to be extracted in order for the confirmation or ALIVE packet to be sent for the purpose of sending the confirmation message.

With regards to the applicants arguments that Siddiqi fails to disclose “estimating that said terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information”. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Siddiqi discloses determining if the access point identified is a subordinate AP and if it is still alive and reachable, **(Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi)**, therefore estimating that said terminal (AP identified) having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information.

With regards to the applicants arguments that Siddiqi fails to disclose “investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said extracted address to determine if said terminal having said address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information.” The examiner respectfully disagrees. As stated above, Siddiqi discloses determining if the access point identified is a

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subordinate AP and if it is still alive and reachable, (**Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi**), therefore investigating an operation situation (whether alive or not or if reachable or not) having said extracted address to determine if said terminal (AP identified) has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information.

Therefore, the argued limitations read upon the cited references or are written broad such that they read upon the cited references, as follows:

Information Disclosure Statement

3. The information disclosure statement (IDS) submitted on 09/22/08 has been considered by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-5, 7-11, 13-19 and 21-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Siddiqi et al. (US Patent 7362742 herein after referenced as Siddiqi).

Regarding claim 1, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor apparatus of a wireless network, comprising: a means connected to an access point of the wireless network via a network, said means configured to receive packet transfer information retained in said access point and extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable).** Siddiqi discloses “and an estimating means for estimating that a terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable**

before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore estimating that a terminal (AP identified) having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 2, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor apparatus of a wireless network, comprising: a means connected to an access point of the wireless network via a network, said means configured to receive packet transfer information retained in said access point and extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable).**

Siddiqi discloses “and a determining means for investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said extracted address to determine that said terminal having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation” **(Fig. 4 &**

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Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore determining an operation situation of a terminal (AP identified), whether ALIVE or not or can be reached or not, having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 3, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor apparatus of a wireless network according to claim 2, further comprising: a managed terminal list having an address of a terminal, which is a target of management, registered” **(Fig. 4, & Column 8, Lines 24-33, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table storing a plurality of entries each storing AP information.)** Siddiqi discloses “and a determining means for comparing said extracted address with an address described in said managed terminal list” **(Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 43-46, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver checking and determining if the AP IP address is stored in its own subnet mapping table).** Siddiqi discloses “and for, in a case where said extracted address is not included in said managed terminal list, determining that an access to the access point retaining said packet transfer information has been made by a terminal that is not a target of management” **(Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 43-46 & Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver checking if the AP IP address is in its subnet mapping table and if it is not included within the**

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subnet mapping table of the AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to determine if the AP is active).

Regarding claim 4, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor apparatus of a wireless network according to claim 2, further comprising: a means for drawing a result on a relation between an access point and terminals, which are estimated to be existent as subordinates of said access point, or are determined to be in connection with said access point” **(Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver sending an ALIVE packet to the AP IP address which was identified under the sending AAP subnet mapping table to determine if the AP is active, if the AP is active it will send an ALIVE ACK back to the receiver AAP).** Siddiqi discloses “for all the access points under management thereof to display a relation between each access point and each terminal that is estimated to be existent as a subordinate of each access point, or each terminal that is determined to be in connection with each access point” **(Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 24-43, wherein Siddiqi discloses the subnet mapping table being maintained by the AAP to contain AP information such as subnet mask and IP address).**

Regarding claim 5, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor apparatus of a wireless network according to claim 2, characterized in, in a case where the address of the identical terminal has been described in said packet transfer information retained by plural access points” **(Column 10, Lines 35-40 & Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the synchronization operation performed by the AAPs is done so that every AP in the entire network will have the same copy of the table and**

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wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP). Siddiqi discloses “a means for, from among said packet transfer information, selecting the packet transfer information retained by the access point belonging to an identical subnet to that of said terminal” **(Column 7, Lines 17-18 & Column 9, Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses that the AAP and all other APs maintain identical subnet mapping tables and wherein Siddiqi discloses the receiver AAP attempting to add entries from the received subnet mapping table to its own subnet mapping table and determines if the AP IP address is already stored in its own mapping table).** Siddiqi discloses “a means for, in a case where said selected packet transfer information retained by the access point belongs to the identical subnet to that of said terminal, and yet the number thereof is only one” **(Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP).** Siddiqi discloses “estimating that said terminal exists as a subordinate of said one access point” **(Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs).** Siddiqi discloses “for, in a case where said access point belongs to the identical subnet to that of said terminal, and yet the number thereof is plural” **(Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP).** Siddiqi discloses “estimating that said terminal exists as a subordinate of one of said plurality of said access points” **(Fig. 4 & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs).**

Regarding claim 7, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor system of a wireless network, said monitor system comprising: at least one access point of a wireless network; at least one terminal of the wireless network” **(Column 7, Lines 17-18, wherein Siddiqi discloses an AAP (access point) and an AP (terminal))**. Siddiqi discloses “and a monitor apparatus connected to said access point via a network, wherein said monitor apparatus comprises: a means for receiving packet transfer information retained in said access point and extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable)**. Siddiqi discloses “and an estimating means for estimating that said terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP**

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maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore estimating that a terminal (AP identified) having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 8, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor system of a wireless network, said monitor system comprising: at least one access point of the wireless network; at least one terminal of the wireless network” **(Column 7, Lines 17-18, wherein Siddiqi discloses an AAP (access point) and an AP (terminal))**. Siddiqi discloses “and a monitor apparatus connected to said access point via a network, wherein said monitor apparatus comprises: a means for receiving packet transfer information retained in said access point and extracting to extract an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet**

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mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable).

Siddiqi discloses “and a determining means for investigating an operation situation of said terminal having said extracted address to determine that said terminal having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation” **(Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore determining an operation situation of a terminal (AP identified), whether ALIVE or not or can be reached or not, having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information).**

Regarding claim 9, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8.” The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 3).

Regarding claim 10, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8.” The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 4).

Regarding claim 11, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8.” The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 5).

Regarding claim 13, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8, wherein: said terminal includes a means for transmitting a broadcast packet; and said access point includes a means for updating the packet transfer information that the access point retains based upon said broadcast packet” **(Fig. 5 & Column 8, Lines 44-60, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP sending an ADD or REMOVE message to the AAP and wherein when the AP shuts down it sends a REMOVE message requesting that its IP address be removed from the subnet mapping table of the AAP).**

Regarding claim 14, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8, wherein said access point further comprises: a means for notifying to the other access point information as to which access point to which the terminal belongs” **(Fig. 6 & Column 9, Lines 16-24, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP sending AP information such as its subnet mapping table to a first AAP).** Siddiqi discloses “and a means for updating the packet transfer information that the access point retains based upon said information as to which access point to which said terminal belongs” **(Fig. 6 & Column 34-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP receiver updating its own subnet mapping table by adding the entries from the received subnet mapping table that are not already in its own subnet mapping table).**

Regarding claim 15, Siddiqi discloses “A computer program product embodied on a computer-readable storage medium” **(Column 10, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses that a software implementation of the techniques of the invention is**

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stored in a general-purpose programmable machine). Siddiqi discloses “comprising: computer code for receiving packet transfer information retained in said access point and extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable).** Siddiqi discloses “and computer code for estimating that said a terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore**

estimating that a terminal (AP identified) having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 16, Siddiqi discloses “A computer program product embodied on a computer-readable storage medium” **(Column 10, Lines 53-58, wherein Siddiqi discloses that a software implementation of the techniques of the invention is stored in a general-purpose programmable machine).** Siddiqi discloses “comprising: computer code for receiving packet transfer information retained in said access point and extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from said packet transfer information” **(Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable).** Siddiqi discloses “and computer code for investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said extracted address to determine that said terminal having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer

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information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation” (**Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore determining an operation situation of a terminal (AP identified), whether ALIVE or not or can be reached or not, having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information).**

Regarding claim 17, Siddiqi discloses “The computer program product according to claim 16.” The examiner rejects claim 17 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 3).

Regarding claim 18, Siddiqi discloses “The computer program product according to claim 16.” The examiner rejects claim 18 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 4).

Regarding claim 19, Siddiqi discloses “The computer program product according to claim 16.” The examiner rejects claim 19 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 5).

Regarding claim 21, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor method of a wireless network for managing a terminal, comprising: extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from packet transfer information that an access point of the wireless network retains” (**Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 &**

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Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable). Siddiqi discloses “and estimating that a terminal having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information” (Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore estimating that a terminal (AP identified) having said extracted address exists as a subordinate of the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 22, Siddiqi discloses “A monitor method of a wireless network for managing a terminal, comprising: extracting an address of which a transfer destination is a wireless interface from packet transfer information that an access point

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of the wireless network retains” (Fig. 6 & Column 4, Lines 65 – Column 5, Lines 1-6 & Column 6, Lines 20-25 & Column 7, Lines 55-61 & Column 9, Lines 15-24 & Lines 37-45, wherein Siddiqi discloses a second AAP (authoritative access point) sending AP (access point) information such as a subnet mapping table to a first AAP and wherein the first AAP attempts to add entries from the received subnet mapping table (“packet transfer information”) to its own subnet mapping table by first comparing and determining if there are additional items in the received subnet mapping table that are not in the stored subnet mapping table of the first AAP and then determining whether the AP (“wireless interface transfer destination”) IP address is stored in its subnet mapping table and then confirming that the entry is still active and reachable). Siddiqi discloses “and investigating an operation situation of a terminal having said extracted address to determine that if said terminal having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information in a case where said terminal having said address is in operation” (Fig. 4 & Column 5, Lines 1-7 & Column 7, Lines 40-41 & 55-61 of Siddiqi & Column 8, Lines 25-34, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP maintaining a subnet mapping table of subordinate APs as well as disclosing determining that the AP identified in that entry is still alive and is reachable before adding the entry to the first AAPs subnet mapping table, therefore determining an operation situation of a terminal (AP identified), whether ALIVE or not or can be reached or not, having said extracted address has a connection with the access point retaining said packet transfer information).

Regarding claim 23, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 23 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 3).

Regarding claim 24, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 24 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 4).

Regarding claim 25, Siddiqi discloses "The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22." The examiner rejects claim 25 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 5).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 6, 12, 20 and 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Siddiqi et al. (US Patent 7362742 herein after referenced as Siddiqi) in view of Kime et al. (US Patent Publication 2005/0060576 herein after referenced as Kime).

Regarding claim 6, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor apparatus of a wireless network according to claim 2, characterized in, in a case where the address of the identical terminal has been described in said packet transfer information retained by plural access points” (**Column 10, Lines 35-40 & Column 8, Lines 48-50, wherein Siddiqi discloses the synchronization operation performed by the AAPs is done so that every AP in the entire network will have the same copy of the table and wherein Siddiqi discloses the AP being initially configured with one or more AAP**). Siddiqi discloses “a means for, from said terminal, acquiring identification information of the wireless network to which said terminal belongs” (**Column 7, Lines 48-52 & Lines 63-37, wherein the AP sends AP information to the AAP when it first powers up and then the AAP sends the AP information associated with other active APs from the subnet mapping table to the newly active AP**). Siddiqi discloses “determining that said terminal has a connection with its access point” (**Column 9, Lines 53-55, wherein Siddiqi discloses the AAP sending an ALIVE packet to determine if the AP is active**).

Siddiqi fails to explicitly recite “a means for comparing identification information of said plural access points with the identification information acquired from said terminal.”

In a related field of endeavor, Kime discloses “a means for comparing identification information with the identification information acquired from said terminal” (**Fig. 3 & Paragraph [0028] wherein Kime discloses comparing the client information such as IP or MAC addresses with information previously stored of**

authorized clients to determine if an unauthorized client is accessing network resources).

Therefore it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to modify the invention of Siddiqi to incorporate an authentication process as taught by Kime, the reason for the combination being to increase security and to determine and prevent fraudulent and unauthorized access points from accessing the network (**Paragraph [0029] of Kime**).

Regarding claim 12, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor system of a wireless network according to claim 8.” The examiner rejects claim 9 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 6).

Regarding claim 20, Siddiqi discloses “The computer program product according to claim 16.” The examiner rejects claim 20 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 6).

Regarding claim 26, Siddiqi discloses “The monitor method of a wireless network according to claim 22.” The examiner rejects claim 26 with the same arguments provided above (see claim 6).

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within

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TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Mapa whose telephone number is (571)270-5540. The examiner can normally be reached on MONDAY TO THURSDAY 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Nick Corsaro can be reached on (571)272-7876. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Michael Mapa/
Examiner, Art Unit 2617

/NICK CORSARO/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2617